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## PATENT SPECIFICATION

990'229

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Index at acceptance:—Clauses 81(i), Blibl(c:g:n:u), M; and 91, Dl(a2d:a2j:b3).

## PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION Interpretation of Ointments, Cosmetic Creams and Like Substances.

example indicates a preferred case.

To the ointment or cream, a mixture consisting of a 50% solution of potassium hydroxide is added, approximately 10% by weight being added. The whole resultant is 86 then agitated to ensure thorough mixing and heated to a temperature of 90°F. The said

then agitated to ensure thorough mixing and heated to a temperature of 90°F. The said resultant is maintained at this temperature for some minutes and then the temperature is raised gradually to 300-350°F. until the blending of the alkali with the cream is complete and all the water is driven off. The

Diending of the alkan with the cream is complete and all the water is driven off. The temperature is maintained until the substance is reduced to a powder, and after cooling the powder is stored until required. 
The original cream substance is reformed

The original cream substance is reformed by reconstitution with sufficient water to produce a cream of the required consistency.

The substance produced in accordance with this invention is of much smaller bulk than 50

KINGS PATENT ACENCY LIMITED.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1946.

By
B. T. KING, A.I.Mech.E., Director.
Registered Patent Agent,
146a Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.
Agents for the Applicant.

I, Wultham Frederick Incream, a British subject, of 210, Thorpe Hall Avenue, Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, do hèreby declare the nature of this invention to be as

This invention relates to the manufacture of ointments, cosmetic creams and like substances employing a grease as a base.

10 manufacture the ointments and the like that they can be stored and kept conveniently, as the process reduces their bulk. When as the process reduces their bulk. When required, the ointments can be restored as the process reduces their bulk.

Broadly, according to this invention; the

ointment cream or the like manufactured by customary and known processes, has added thereto an alkaline substance such as potassium hydrate and the mixture is The alkali, with the high temperature, drives off the water content of the cream and reduces same to a powdered or solid form. After treatment, the mixture is cooled and After treatment, the mixture is cooled and a stored for use. When the ointment or the like is required for use, water is added and like is required for use, water is added and

the powder or solid agitated until the original consistency is obtained.

Whilst I do not limit myself to particular solutions or temperatures, the following

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

## Improvements in the Manutacture of Ointments, Cosmetic Creams and Like Substances.

production of a powdery like substance from 66 which the ointment or cream can be made simply by the mixing therewith of water. In this manner, the substance can be stored conveniently without deterioration, the process greatly reducing the bulk by comparison 70 with the cream as used.

According to the present invention, a process for manufacturing a soap base from which a cosmetic cream or the like may be produced by the addition of water, consists 75 in mixing with saponifiable fat or latty acid

an alkaline solution, heating initially and

I, WILLIAM FREDERICK INGRAM, a British subject, of 210, Thorpe Hall Avenue, Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, do hereby 55 declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to. be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to the manufacture 60 of ointments, cosmetic or like creams from saponifiable fats or fatty acids, for example from stearin or stearic acid.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a process which results in the

[Price 2/-]

weight thereof. may vary from between 10% and 50% of the 65 depend on the constituents of the cream, and solution, at the same temperature is then added. The amount of alkali added will

until a powder or solid is obtained. During 70 to 350°F. and maintained at this temperature is gradually raised to approximately 300°F. The mix is agitated and the temperature

nature of the ointment or cream to be made. are added, the addition depending upon the like or cosmetic or therapeutic substances this process, oils, such as almond oil and the

be clear that the bulk of the cream is reduced 80 water and mixing root example, 3 mixin bus ratew Water, added to Il I of babbs, ratew returned to its original consistency by adding required, and the ointment or cream can be After cooling, the powder is stored until 75

formed I declare that what I claim is :- 88 and in what manner the same is to be perascertained the nature of my said invention Having now particularly described and considerably for storage and transport.

saponifiable fat or fatty acid an alkaline 90 water, said process consisting in mixing with like may be produced by the addition of base from which a cosmetic cream or the I. A process for manufacturing a soap -

mixture at this temperature until a dry, 96 then in raising the temperature to approximately  $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$  -  $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$  and maintaining the temperature of approximately 90°F. and solution, heating initially and agitating at a

2. A process as claimed in Claim I, characterised in that, prior to the mixing of the fat with the alkaline solution, the said powder-like substance is formed.

mately 5%-15% by weight of a weak acid such as acetic acid, and then cooled. fat in its liquid state is mixed with approxi- 100

is added to the fat. saturated solution of potassium hydroxide 106 of which between 10% and 50% by weight wherein the alkaline solution consists of a 3. A process as claimed in Claim 2,

preceding claims, wherein cosmetic, thera-peutic or like substances are added during 110 4. A process as claimed in any of the

Dated this 18th day of July, 1947. a saponifiable fat or fatty acid by the process 5. The powder or solid when formed from the final heating.

KINGS PATENT AGENCY LIMITED. as claimed in any of the preceding Claims.

Agents for the Applicant. London, E.C.4. 146a Queen Victoria Street, Registered Patent Agent, B. T. KING, A.I.Mech.E., Director.

> mixture during, the final heating, that is when the mixture is being heated between preferable to add such oils or the like to the in cosmetic creams may be added and it is 10) oils such as almond oil, usually incorporated water. It will be understood that suitable mixing well with a suitable quantity of hot packets or from bulk and can be made up by The substance so formed can be sold in o until a dry powder-like substance is formed. taining the mixture at this temperature  $90^{\circ}\mathrm{F}.$  and then in raising the temperature to approximately  $300^{\circ}\mathrm{F}.350^{\circ}\mathrm{F}.$  and mainagitating at a temperature of approximately

apap has been reduced to about 10%, 110°F, until the moisture content of the dried at a temperature between 90° and also been described wherein the soap as first 282. Lacture of powdered soap or soap chips has tion to the skin by the use of water as a vehicle as a "make up base." The manua cake. Such cake however, was for applicato produce a powder which is compressed to 80 fillers, the mix then being dried and pulverised agent, and in preparing a water emulsion from such wax and adding pigments and hydroxide and a water soluble dispersing war from suitable oils, fatty acids, potassium a substantially dry, solid eake, firstly by as preparing what may be termed a synthetic proposed to produce a cosmetic substance as ointment or cream. In one case, it has been \*20 Hydroxide: However, such processes, have as far as I am aware, had for the product the by means of an alkali such as Potassium saponification of a suitable fat or fatty acid cosmetic creams and like substances by the It is well known to manufacture ointments, 16 300°F.-350°F.

Whilst I do not limit myself to particular moisture content of the soap does not exceed INS F. or even to 200°F., so that the final 40 whereupon the temperature is raised to

invention. a preferred , case, in accordance with the 45 proportions, the following example indicates

at least 24 hours. -55 the mixture is allowed to cool and is left for 5%-15% of a weak acid, e.g. acetic acid. After heating for approximately 30 minutes, 70°F. and 130°F., and to this is added from the requisite temperature usually between 50 such as stearic acid is melted by heating to tomary processes. For example, fatty acid An ointment or cream is made by cus-

point approximately 90°F., and the alkaline -60 the prepared grease base is heated to melting approximately 50% by weight of alkali and Potassium Hydroxide, is then prepared with A saturated solution of an alkali, such as

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